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If our friends who facor us with manuscripts ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they

### Who Is Deceived?

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The notification speeches made at Topeka by the Hon. THOMAS M. PATTERSON of Colorado in behalf of the Populists and by Judge RUCKER of the same State in behalf of the United States Monetary League are a sufficient commentary upon Mr. BRYAN's Indianapolis treatise on the sham paramount issue. The United States Monetary League is understood to be maintained by the silver mine owners. Have they been mistaken in Mr. BRYAN or are the returning prodigals of the Gold Democracy mistaken in him? Judge RUCKER's speech would fill a solid column and a half of THE SUN There is not a word in it about anything else than silver. The members of the League want the Government to protect the silver-mining industry by means of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. What do the silver miners care about imperialism? They want a President who will do something for silver. They know that they can depend upon Mr. BRYAN.

Mr. PATTERSON is the proprietor of silver newspaper in Denver. He believes, and has said candidly, that the election of a silver Senate is possible. He wants a silver President and a silver Congress. That is why he is a Bryan man. To him the great white dollar is paramount. Near the opening of his speech he described the conditions under which the Sioux Falls Convention assembled:

. Its convention met when Congress had struck the final blow against the Constitutional rights of the peo ple over the money of the nation, and had refused every public obligation against the interest of the masses for the benefit of the holders of the obligations. Sliver could no longer be used in the payment of the public debt, greenbacks were in process of banishment to make room for the paper of the bank ring. Congress had abdicated its power to regulate the volume of paper money and had turned that function of government over to the banks, with power to expand and contract the volume of the currency at pleasure, and thus control the price of every product. It had closed the mints to the free coinage of stiver and opened the Government printing office to the free coinage of bank currency for the benefit of the money syndicate

Mr. PATTERSON sees in Mr. BRYAN not only the leading silver man but a good Populist. He essayed a harmony of the Democratic platform and the Populist platform. Notice the comparative space occupied by imperialism and the money question in this harmony:

"The platforms of both parties recognize the Declaration of Independence as the spirit of our Government, and that it is that spirit alone which can bring back the Government to the ideals of the fathers. Both declare for an American financial system in which the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 1 shall be an essential provision. Both denounce the Currency bill of the last Congress as a part of the Republican conspiracy to abandon the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, h coin and paper, and to permanently confer upo a bank trust absolute power over the volume of curreney, and to expend and contract the same at pleasure. Both condemn the retirement of the Lincoln nback, with its full legal tender quality, and the substitution for it, at a cost of more than \$50,000,000 of the national bank notes, which are not legal tender In any sum whatsoever. Both denounce the lately ennent debt upon the country and, whatever the surplus or however generous the revenues to support a per-manent bond holding class, to whom the Government shall annually pay millions as interest and upon whose wealth of bonds no taxes for any purpose can be levied. Both demand the repeal of this Currency law and the retirement of the national bank notes, to be replaced with Government paper-the same as the greenback and silver certificates."

"For four years, at least," said Mr. PAT-TERSON, "the two parties have been drinking at the same fountain of inspiration." Precisely. At the fountain of Populism, in which the returning anti-imperialist Gold Democrats are asked to wash away their apostacy.

Judge Dosten, who says that the rights of the user of property are superior to those of the owner, welcomed Mr. BRYAN to the State. LEEDY and LEWELLING, each notorious once as a howling Populist Governor of Kansas, were on the committee of reception. So was the Hon. JOHN PETER ST. JOHN, who left the Prohibition party, whose candidate for President he had been, because his soul was flerce for silver. Are these men and the rest of the great host of Populists, Silver Republicans and Silver Democrats deceived in and by Mr. BRYAN. or is the little group of Gold Democratic anti-imperialists deceived?

## 1864 and 1900

In 1864 the Democratic party was in very much the same condition in which it is now. The war for the Union had been going on for more than three years and it was receiving the loyal support of men of all parties. The ablest and most infinential of the Democratic leaders were known as "War Democrats." First of all, they would save the Union from destruction and from them Lincoln received cordial and most effective assistance.

What was left of the Democratic organization, however, assembled at Chicago in August, 1864, for the nomination of a candidate for President, and it adopted a platform denouncing the war as a "failure" and demanding "a cessation of hostilities." on the ground that the Constitution had been disregarded by Lincoln "in every part" and " public liberty and private right alike had been trodden down."

During the campaign of 1864 supporters of this infamous platform went about preaching from the stump that LINCOLN was a tyrant and had established imperialism on the ruins of the Republic. To reelect him, they declared, would be to destroy our free institutions and substitute a despotism. The harangues of 1864 were the same in spirit and in their prognostications of evil as are now those of the "anti-imperialists," from whom BRYAN has been taking lessons.

Then, too, our soldiers were on the field fighting against an enemy to whom these haranguers gave aid and comfort, as the 'anti-imperialists" are now encouraging AGUINALDO to further resistance. In 1864, however, loyal Democrats in the field of war and in civil places were faithfully sustaining the honor of the Republic, as they are doing now.

The platform of surrender was adopted at Chicago on the 29th of August, 1864. HUTCHINSON'S remedy, namely a close Three days later Hood was compelled to season for salmon, beginning with the | HAN's political influence and activity. It is

evacuate Atlanta. Three weeks later began SHERIDAN'S series of victories in the Shenandoah. Lincoln was reflected on the sth of November, the surrender Democrats carrying only three States out of twenty-five. Six days after SHERMAN began his march to the sea, and on the 9th of April, 1865, or only about seven months after the Chicago Convention had denounced the war as a failure, came the surrender of LER at Appomattox.

The Union was restored. Did the prog-70 nosticated "imperialism" follow? Were public liberty and private right trodden upon?"

It is safe to expect that the triumph of American sovereignty in the Philippines will follow the reflection of McKINLEY even more speedily than did the restoration of the Union the reelection of Lincoln in 1864. When AGUINALDO finds that BRYAN'S attempt to assist him in insurrection against the United States is scorned by the American people next November as virtual treachery, he will see the futility of further rebellion, and this Republic, strengthened anew. will again proceed to reap in peace the fruits of the victories in war

### Serious Business

One theory, and only one can come out of the Democratic campaign of anti-imperi-

The imperialism which the Demo crats would do away with, the government without consent of the governed or government by some power other than themselves, has been seen in the government of every new territory since the beginning of expansion under JEFFERson. It is practised in all the Territories, conspicuously in Alaska to-day. It is practised in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, in Guam and in the other islands now under the American flag.

But the Democrats raise the issue in reference to the Philippines only. There is but one explanation of this partiality.

In the Philippines AGUINALDO is in rebel-The Democrats must be for him for that reason, for there is nothing else to distinguish the Philippines from our other new territory.

All that is necessary, therefore, for any section of the Union to throw off American sovereignty is to rebel. "Record the refusal of your consent to be governed by the Government of the United States and go," is the Democratic platform to-day, as it was when the Union was rent forty years ago.

And what would be the result of Democratic success upon this theory? It would be the irrepressible and continuous incentive to sedition throughout the nation, and the great consequence of it would be, of course the nation's disintegration and ruin.

### The Departing Salmon

British fish dealers as well as British anglers have become alarmed at the rapid diminution of the catch of salmon in British rivers. They have petitioned the Board of Trade to investigate the causes of the decrease of the salmon and to find some method for increasing the supply and a Royal Commission has been appointed to look into the whole matter. This step not without reason excites the fears of Mr. HORACE HUTCHINSON, for Royal Commissions like the mills of the gods grind slowly and the results are often exceedingly small. He thinks the salmon may become extinct before the Royal Commission gets ready to report, and in an article in the Fortnightly Review suggests steps that may be taken at once to preserve the fish for Britain.

The decrease of the salmon is admitted

on all sides, but there is a divergence of views about the cause, turning naturally on the opposing interests of the persons affected. Those who supply the market by netting the fish ascribe the deficiency kept on the tug, and brought back to this to the caprice of the salmon, which runs port as sailors. in greater numbers in some years than it does in others, and for its whims they seek reasons in conditions in the ocean and not in the rivers, as for instance the prevalence or scarcity of herring, or unusual prevalence of icebergs. They hold that if they did not net the fish it would be lost to man on its return to the deep sea. The rod fishers of the upper salmon streams, on the other hand, are agreed that the fish is being exterminated by the greed of the netters at the river mouths, who will not spare the salmon even when it seeks its breeding grounds. This is Mr. HUTCHINSON'S opinion too, though he admits that netting within proper limits is absolutely necessary if salmon is to continue as a staple food for Great Britain. He brings together many facts, some not generally known, in support

of his proposition.

The salmon is, in the first place, a fish of eminently regular habits. It is no vagrant but returns year after year to its own particular river to breed. This is shown by the fact that marked salmon have been found repeatedly in the rivers salmon has ever been taken in a different water rivers for the sole purpose of spawning and during that process fasts the whole time. Dr. KINGSTON BARTON, who has made a searching investigation of the six district contests impending to-morrow, salmon's stomach, finds that the catarrh which has been noted in fish found in fresh thoroughness and bitterness during the water is due entirely to decomposition after death and occurs as well in fish coming have not been without some personal restraight from the sea. In a freshly killed fish there is no trace of it. Food is rarely found in the intestines of salmon caught in fresh water, whereas the fish just in from the feeding grounds has its stomach gorged. usually with herring, the salmon's natural food. It is so voracious that if it fed in fresh water it would exterminate very soon the salmlet and fresh trout in the stream. The Royal Commission must study herring, too, before it will find out what ails the salmon.

Dr. HEINCKE of Helgoland, who studied the herring, says that they move about in afternoon and evening are generally on great shoals, coming in shore to breed and going to deep water to feed, but that each | Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twenty-first herring sticks to its own shoal and that each | and Twenty-third districts of Manhattan. shoal keeps to its own grounds for breeding and feeding purposes. Some shoals deposit their eggs in spring and others in the autumn. Most probably the salmon follow the herring, which would account for the spring and autumn runs of the salmon, and it may be even that the same salmon stick steadily to the same shoal of herring. At any rate they come to the estuaries only when there is plenty of fish, and after they are well fed, if there is water enough in the rivers, they work their way up to the headwaters. Dr. BARTON, after examining the insides of the fish at all seasons of the year, asserts that the ovaries and milt are invariably small in February but increase each month and that the late autumn and winter are the salmon's natu ral spawning season. This leads to Mr.

autumn run, a period when the flesh of the fish is poor to the taste and the salmon is besides hard to keep. He would also have the destruction of kelts or salmlets forbidden, and shows that these infant salmon do not prey on small fish; he would also have restrictions put on the capture of grilse, the young salmon from the sea.

In the artificial propagation of salmon, Mr. HUTCHINSON has little faith. He refers to unsuccessful experiments in Great Britain, and dismisses the achievements of the United States Fish Commission rather cavalierly on the ground that the American salmon is not the salmon of the British Isles. His plea is for haste. Even though artificial reproduction is successful it takes years to bring a salmon to maturity, and the destructive processes of nature are such that from a hundred thousand eggs successfully hatched only one fullgrown fish may survive. Meanwhile the netters are destroying more fish than nature and the Fish Commissions can produce, and he sees the extinction of salmon, save as a rarity, in the near future.

Mr. HUTCHINSON may be taking too gloomy a view of the salmon question, but the danger he points out is real. The example of the fur seal and of the buffalo shows how quickly blind commercial greed can get the better of nature's power of production. The endangering of the existence of the British salmon by the netting industry may serve as a needed warning to the canners of the Pacific coast, who are destroying recklessly what should be a boundless source of food. The salmon catch in Oregon and British Columbia is reported to be a million cases less than last year's catch, a deficiency that may be reduced if Alaska does as well as last season. At best the world's supply this year will be only 2,400,000 cases instead of the 3,100,000 cases in 1899, which were all consumed.

### Recruiting the Navy.

The recent recruiting trips of some vessels of our navy seem to have been successful. Along the coast of Maine and of New England generally the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron have served as recruiting offices, and have enlisted a number of young men. Of course, recruits are not turned away, even when they appear on a flagship; but, as a rule, vessels of a squadron in home waters do not declare themselves specifically to be recruiting stations. On their recent trip, however, they did just

Under orders from the Navy Department the commanding officers of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron were directed to recruit all good and qualified men who might offer to enlist. These men were not to be sent to the receiving ships or the training stations at once, but were to be put into the crew of the ships they might enlist on and kept there, treated as other men of the crew, until the fleet should reach Newport or any other port where there is a training or a receiving ship. It was thought that this would make the recruit learn what the life was, instil in him some naval habits, and make him understand that even a landsman has a place on a naval vessel, more quickly than a term at a receiving ship or at a training station. He will be trained at one or the other of those places yet; but he will go there with an idea of naval life that he would not have acquired if he had never been on a vessel before.

Besides the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, the tug Fortune was used as a recruiting sergeant. The Fortune is called a tug, but she is a good-sized vessel, of 450 tons, carrying guns, and more like a gunboat than the ideal tug. She went up the Hudson to Albany some three weeks ago, and in two weeks enlisted fifty-seven men. These were treated as the men enlisted on the squadron were: that is, they were

Now the Fortune has started for the Sound ports, New London, New Haven and Norwalk. The experiment is interesting, and if the quality of the recruits is as good as their number, it may be said to be successful.

## To-morrow's Primaries.

On Tuesday, between the hours of two in the afternoon and nine in the evening, primary elections will be held in all the thirtyfive Assembly districts into which New York is divided. The primaries are for the choice of delegates to the conventions for the nomination of State, Congress, Legislative and local candidates.

In thirty of the thirty-five districts in town, in consequence of the successful efforts for party harmony of Gen GREENE, the new Republican county chairman, and of the general conviction among Republicans that a momentous Presidential election is not an opportune time for factional contests, the delegates to the various Republican nominating conventions will be where they were first caught, while no such | elected with substantial unanimity. The five Assembly districts in which there are river. The salmon, moreover, enters fresh | factional Republican contests are the Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-

ninth and Thirty-second. On the side of Tammany Hall there are contests prosecuted with great diligence. early weeks of summer. These contests criminations, likely, as it has been generally assumed, to leave deep traces of bitterness and resentment. That expectation, however, does not accord with the philosophical remark which Mr. TILDEN, astute observer of political conditions, made when he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Informed of the factional differences among Democrats in one of the counties of the State, his comment was: The more cats, the more kittens."

The Assembly districts in which there will be Democratic contests on Tuesday the west side of town. They include the and the Thirty-fifth district, which is in the borough of The Bronx, and whereupon will depend the nomination for Senator in the Twenty-first Senate district. In the Seventh. Thirteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third districts the factional contests within Tammany turn upon the retention in authority of the present Tammany leaders, against whose continuance there is revolt, serious in some cases, unimportant in others, but inevitable in some districts under the existing obligations imposed on district leaders and the restrictions established by law or usage against their fulfilment.

In the Ninth Assembly district there is a renewal of the fight between the partisans of former Commissioner of Police SHEEHAN and his opponents having, or claiming to have, the support of those Tammany leaders opposed to Mr. Shee-

a contest in which no essential principle of party policy is involved, but it illustrates the perfection of internal discipline in the Tammany Hall organization, this being the only district in town in which a contest is prosecuted in veritable opposition not to a local leader of Tammany, but to the general management and direction of that

organization at the present time. Party primaries are now conducted under direction of the Police Department and no longer under that of the several organizations. The safeguards established by the new system are intended to assure a larger participation in the matter of district nominations than was the case formerly, but, except in isolated cases, where a large vote has been stimulated by factional contest, the lesson of all previous primary elections in New York under the present law is the same: Only a fraction of the voters of either party take part, and the percentage of voting Republicans is decidedly smaller than that of the Tammany Hall men.

Mr. Bryan and American Mothers In a speech at Manhattan, Kan., last Friday Mr. BRYAN had this characteristic at-

tack of Bryanity: "When an American boy dies for liberty his mother thanks GoD that she gave her strength to bear and rear a son for such noble sacrifica but what American mothers want to raise boys at so much per head That is what imperialism means. I believe in the expan sion of trade. I want this country to extend her trade but I would not put one American citizen on the block and sell him for all the trade of the Orient if I had to

buy it by his blood." Mr. BRYAN is not wise to appeal to the mothers of American soldiers. Their sons in the Philippines have been shot down by men who have been incited and encouraged by his words.

And if Mr. BRYAN's preposterous scheme of guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines were carried out by the United States, we should be likely to see such wars and waste of life as the United States have never known.

Possibly Mr. BRYAN believes that American mothers would thank GoD that they had reared sons to die for AGUINALDO.

The Democratic and Populist candidates to congress in the Seventh Kansas district have withdrawn and a Fusion candidate will be nominated in September. As the home of the Hon JERRY SIMPSON this district is dear to the heart of man. That statesman has been greatly buffeted of late. If he is selected as the Fusion ist man, there will be sighs of joy from all admirers of greatness and of plutocrat-chasing plutocrats. So long as the Sockless Socrates s not accepted by the faithful Fusionists of the Medicine Lodge region, we must feel that, in the words of the Kansas City platform, our most cherished institutions are in great

CONCORD. Aug. 23.—ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary of the Anti-imperialist League, was seen at his summer residence last evening.—Boston Globe. He is much better seen than heard

On Friday night the Cuban teachers safled own the Delaware on their way home after a stay of eight weeks in the United States. Their parting impression was of Philadelphia, where they saw Independence Hall and the Liberty bell and Fairmount Park and Chestnut street decked with flags and the statue of WILLIAM PENN. They had been greeted with an outburst of lyrical Castilian by the Philadelphia Presi and had listened to a speech by the Hon. Boxes PENROSE. They will have much to relate when they reach Cuba Superintendent FRYE's idea has been car

ried out to the letter and with signal success. The 1,500 teachers have been brought to this country and have started on their homeward journey without an accident of any sort. They have had their six weeks' sip of Harvard instruction and their glimpses at the busy life of the United States. Whatever new information they carry back with them, one thing they all know, namely, that they have been welcomed everywhere in the most friendly and enthusiastic manner beuse they were Cubans, and the welcome has been the same in Boston, in New York, in Washington and in Philadelphia.

That they should return with that feeling strong in them is in itself sufficient justification for the outlay in care and money of the expedition It is pleasant to learn that Harvard University has been recouped, so far as money is concerned, for its generous and patriotic enterprise. For the time and trouble that its instructors and friends have expended the reward must lie in satisfaction for the work accomplished. It will take time inevitably for the educational seed that has been sown to grow and ripen, but the moral effect of the visit on the teachers and on the people of Cuba will be immediate and lasting. They have had brought home to them, in one instance at least, how sincere, un-elfish and friendly the sentiments o the people of the United States are toward Cuba and the Cubans.

In one of his speeches at Omaha, Col. BRYAN advised his hearers to study the questions at issue. Why doesn't he set the example?

The Hon, GAMALIEL BRADFORD is as much charmed with Col. BRYAN'S Indianapolis speech as if he had written it himself. He says that it is excelled by no public document since the adoption of the Constitution. He may not find the Topeka speech of acceptance as admirable at first, but new beauties will turn up in it. Mr. BRADFORD knows how to carry on a swan farm.

Gen. J. C. BRADSHAW, long an eminent Topeks Populist, and the maker of the Maximum Freight Rate bill, has renounced Populism and will vote for MCKINLEY. He was the Colonel of a Missouri regiment during the Civil War, was "shot almost to pieces" at the Battle of Franklin and brevetted Brigadier-General for conspicuous bravery. Naturally he is "not in sympathy with the Fusion stand on the war question." There must be a good many veterans, not hitherto or of late Republicans, who are as disgusted as he is with Bryanite sympathy with the armed enemies of the United States and the Bryanite proposition to hau down the flag in the Philippines.

The Wisconsin Democrats pledge themselve to vote for their "matchless leaders, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and ADLAI E. STEVENSON. So Mr. STEVENSON is matchless, too, And ! matchless, then peerless. A great ticket for

#### Free Silver or Nothing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is Mr.

Bryan an anti imperialist? It was stated at the time of the Kansas City Conrention that Mr. Bryan notified the convention that he would not accept the nomination unless a plank for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was placed squarely in the platform. At that time the plank denouncing imperialism was already embodied in the platform. This story has never been denied. Therefore, Mr. Bryan's position is this: On a free silver platform he will defend the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independenc

with his last breath; he will fight the imperialists to the last ditch. But without free silver any old tyran can destroy the country, as far as he is concerned. Are not the facts as I have stated them? and does ! not prove that with Bryan free silver is the only remedy against all ills, political or economic?

GOLD DEMOCRAT. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you list of notables I fail to see the names of Hurrican Branch, a detective of Suffolk, Va., and Green Kidd a gentleman of High Point, N. C., who has just passed his 100th birthday. FRANK A. HEYWOOD WEST POINT, Va., Aug. 34

### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

information of any kind regarding the situation in China is very significant, and goes to confirm the belief that there is a serious divergence of views among the Powers. The French Government is taking steps that point clearly to a desire on its part to have a free hand, either to cooperate with other Powers or to act alone The reason for this is not far to seek. Events are taking a form in northwest Africa that may at any moment call for action on the part of the French Government. In the face of the possibility of trouble with Morocco involving perhaps complications with England, it would be in the highest degree inconvenient for large bodies of French troops to be working cooperation with British troops in China. France, therefore, is assuming an attitude of reserve and waiting on events. The sudden rescinding by the Belgian Government of the decision to send a contingent to China is symptom of the hidden currents running under the surface of European diplomacy at this moment. So is the prolonged interview between the German Emperor and the Prince of Wales at Homburg, while Lord Salisbury remains on the German side of the Franco-German frontier in the Vosges. The change of policy in Italy with the accession of King Victor Emmanuel to the throne has also to be taken into account, tending as it does to a drawing closer together of the Continental European Powers in the groups into which they are divided, and to the carrying on of relations between the groups through the Powers exercising the more active or predominating influence

overtures were made by Russia and France to England for a partition of China, England being offered the Yangtse Valley, the others appropriating the northern and southern provinces; and that England refused. What truth there may be in this it is impossible to say and the only thing that lends color to it is the saying attributed to the German Emperor some three months ago, that Germany was not going to be ignored in any settlement of the Chinese question. The probability is that the rumor was put about as a straw to test the direction of the political currents. Be that as it may, for more than months before the murder of Baron Ketteler in Pekin there were mysterious rumors going about that an explosion was to be looked for in Chipa at any moment, with hints that the agitations going on among the Chinese were fomented by foreign agents. The basis of these reports was probably the fact that asylum had been given to well-known Chinese political agitators on British territory and that one or two of them had received open protection. This alone would be sufficient to alarm the reactionary party in China and cause it to countenance the formation of societies and bands having for object the expulsion of all foreigners from China, and the extermination of those Chinese who, by reason of their change of religion, were more or less under the political protection of the countries whose missionaries had converted them.

It has been rumored that some time ago

The present suspense is undoubtedly due to the various Powers now on their way out to China have not yet arrived. When they have, we may expect to see matters taking a decided

The latest news concerning the military situation leads to the expectation of more fighting in the neighborhood of Pekin. A division, 10 000 strong, of German drilled troops under Yuan Shih Kai, Governor of Shantung, is reported to be on the march to the capital, and the Japanese cavalry sent in pursuit of the Imperial party has been obliged to fall back before a large body of Chinese horse. Other Chinese troops are reported coming from the west. The latest official information at Washington from Pekin is only down to Sunday,

A Great Campaign Orator-True Story. 'Up in Greene county, New York State,' said a city politician, "where I used to go on pasture every now and then, lived Jeptha Vining, who was one of the leading citizens up in the Hensonville neighborhood, and Jeptha was a yard wide and all Democrat. During the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1892 there was a fair held at Cairo, the leading town, and I was there. One of the features of the show was a Assembly district of Franklin which adjoins it Democratic meeting and there was to be a lot of oratorical talent on hand. The news of had been scattered broadcast over the rural districts and there was a fine turn-out from every direction. Hensonville coming in force and among her contingent was Vining. were old friends, and, naturally enough, were glad to see each other. We talked about per-sonal matters for a time, but the topic of absorbing interest was the meeting and we got onto that as soon as we could.

We're going to have a big time to-day." 'I guess we air,' admitted Jeptha.
'Yes, and the greekers of Yes, and the speakers they have got are good enough for a national occasion. "There's only one that I keer pertickeler to hear, said Jeptha, and I've clean fergot his

name."
"Is it Col. Danforth?' I inquired.
"'No, that don't seem to be it,' said Jeptha rubbing his chin.
"'Is it Judge O'Gorman?"

"'No, it ain't him."
"'Maybe it is Cap. Conners of Mount Vernon; he's a rattler."
"Jeptha shook his bead.
""Seems like I ought to

ms like I ought to know, 'he said, 'but I can't somehow call it.
"'Well, whoever it is,' said I giving up the
list, for I didn't know all of the speakers myself, 'we' are going to have a big time and Tamself. 'we are going to have a big time and Tammany Hall-

sell. We are going to have a big time and Tammany Hall ——
"There,' interrupted Jeptha, his face glearning with joy at the discovery, 'that's him. Tammany Hall is the feller. I've heerd more about him than all the rest uv 'em, and I'd ruther hear him speak than anybody. I'll be dinged of I believe I'd a come to the meetin' of it hadn't been fer him. They do say he's a ginuine spellbinder frum wayback.

"And so on for considerably more, but I never said a word to the contrary, and after a while Jeptha went on his way tickled plumb down to the ground over the big things he was expecting from Tammany Hall that day at the Cairo Fair."

## A Remarkable Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Gen. Paul Cluseret, whose death you announce in this morning's issue, was a most remarkable person. He was al you state in your notice-soldier, adventurer, revo tionist, journalist, Anarchist. He was possessed of the spirit of unrest to a degree that rendered him the Genius of Mischief. He was never content with conditions, but always was at war with them. He was imperative to the verge of insolence; therefore he was intractable and insubordinate. He never questioned his own right perception of things, and was the amazing egotist ever and always.

You might infer that association with such a char

eter would be disagreeable: but it was not. He wa

You might infer that association with such a character would be disagreeable: but it was not. He was of superb form and fine physiognomy, and his manners in company, were the graces of the high-bred gentleman. He was the best of taikers, even in his broken English; in French he was brilliant, fascinating, convincing. He was generous to a fault and was the friend in need in many very trying instances that illustrated a rare nobility and devotion.

But behind and before and above him was the shadow of a personality which embodied several natures. You realized that you did not know him, and reli, instinctively, his potentiality for evil or for good—that his would be a remorseless pursuit of a purpose, in the Union Army his courage was more than heroic; it was as if he was not conscious of fear and had a proud contempt for peril. He was, therefore, rebellious under discipline and censorious of command. His speech gave offence, and that ended his service in the Federal cause. He was virtually dismissed, as he deserved to be and then came to New York city to enter upon plot, and scheme, and conspiracy that finally put a price on his head in France.

The record of Clusert's life reads like the invention of some "wizard of the pen" who could make the impossible seen real; and we doubt if in history can be found a parallel for this Chevaller Bayard, Faust, Mephistopheles and Robesplerre all in one and the same personage.

New YORK CITY, Aug. 24. NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 24.

# THE SUN think that a male shirt-waist heavyweight

would look any worse than does the female shirt-walst heavyweight? FIVE ON A SEAT, NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24. How Tom Moore Found Jefferson From Success. When in America, the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, was presented to President Jefferson. He was

amazed to find the author of the Declaration of Ind

Yes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! DO

pendence "sitting in a homely costume, comprising alippers and Connemara stockings." So gracious was Jefferson's manner, however, that Moore afterward spoke of the short visit as "an event not to be TWO SEPTEMBER CONVENTIONS.

The Determining Distinction Between the The continued absence of reliable news or Republicans and Democrats in New York. ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Both Republican and Demeratic State nominating conventions will be held in Saratoga this year, the Republican Convention on Sept. 4 and the Democratic Convention on Sept. 11, just one week intervening.

The Democratic Convention will have 450 delegates, of whom 177 will come from the four counties included within the boundaries of the Greater New York. From the 57 countles outside of New York, of which not more than three or four are usually Democratic, and of which one only gave a Democratic majority in the Presidential election of four years ago, there will be 273 delegates, a controlling number. The Democratic representation is based on the Assembly apportionment which the Democrats in their State convention, also in Saratoga, in 1894, denounced as "a Republican gerrymander which makes outrageous discriminations against Democratic localities denies cities of the State fair representation and by these partisan devices seeks to rivet Republican control on the State for at least a decade." The Democratic Convention further denouncing and protesting against "such highhanded partisanship" invited all good citizens to join in the effort "to deliver the State from this proposed political bondage." The early ardor of animosity against this division of the legislative districts of the State cooled soon afterwards, for it has been adopted as the basis of representiation for all party conventions, and under it the 1,600 Democrats who in 189 voted for Augustus Van Wyck in Putnam county, or the 1,600 who voted for him in Schuyler, have the same representation as the 10,000 Democrats who voted for him in the Thirty-fifth district of New York or the 6,000 who voted for him in the Twenty-eighth district of Kings.

The practical effect of this division of delegates is to enable counties which have a very small Democratic vote to exercise an inordinately large influence in the nomination of candidates and to divest the Democratic State Convention of the representative character which such conventions should naturally exercise. It is, therefore, quite possible, under the Democratic system of convention delegates, for the minority party in strong Republican counties to take a predominant influence in nomina tions, and it is equally easy for the New York city delegates, standing together, to eke out a majority in the convention by the support of minor counties baving a small Democratic vote, a large representation in the convention. In the Democratic State Convention of 1898 a leutenant-Governor was nominated from Chenango county, which gave his Republican opponent 2,000 majority, a State Comptroller from Dutchess which went Republican by 2,600 a candidate for Secretary of State from Niagara which went Republican by 600, a candidate for Attorney-General from Clinton, one of the strongest Republican counties of the State, which gave McKinley 3,000 majority in 1896, and a State Treasurer from Wayne, which Mr. Roosevelt carried by 2,700. Under this

method of electing delegates a minority of the Democrats of the State can nominate candithe fact that the contingents and warships of dates for all offices, and there is now in progress much active canvassing in the Republican countles with a view of electing delegates who are expected to enforce their views upon the representatives from Democratic constituencies. One of the sharpest of the preliminar fights for control is in Jamestown, Chautauque county, in which the Hill and anti-Hill partisans measured their strength and the Hill supporters won. Jamestown, in which this lively fight was carried on, gave Mr. Roosevelt in 1898 2,923

votes and gave his opponent, Van Wyck, 949.

The Republican basis of representation for th Saratoga convention of Sept. 4, is based upon the McKinley vote at the Presidential election of four years ago. There will be 971 Republican delegates and those Assembly districts which have a large Republican vote will have a large representation at the convention; the districts in which the Republicans are few will have proportionate representation only. Thus Assembly Districts 1, 2 and 3 in New York, which include substantially the whole lower part of the city below Canal street on the East Side and Houston on the West Side, will have collectively 11 delegates. The two Assembly districts of St. Lawrence county, which t strongly Republican, will have 18, and one will have 7, a total of 25 delegates from three three New York Assembly districts which re turn Democratic majorities. On the Demo cratic basis of representation the three strong New York city districts will have 9 delegates t Saratoga to represent 14,000 votes for Van Wyck in 1898, and the three strong Republican dis tricts in St. Lawrence and Franklin will have exactly the same number of delegates to repre sent 7,000 votes cast for Van Wyck at the same

election in these two countles The Republican basis of division makes the Saratoga convention this year, like its predecessors for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other offices, a representative affair, and the minor places upon the ticket generally renominations, will be distributed among the Republican counties as in 1898, when the nomination for Comptroller went to Buffalo for Attorney-General to Oneida, for Treasurer to Auburn and for State Engineer to Water town. It is under these conditions that the field of nomination in this year's Republican State Convention is subject to the determination of the Republican electors, whereas the Democratic nomination is a matter of political combination chiefly, in which countles in which Democrate are few and Democratic majorities tre unknown have a large share in the shapingof the result, regardless of the fate of the Democratic State ticket when nominated.

## Mr. Huntington Was "Responsibility."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The edite of this week's Town Topics insists that Russell Sage and not the late Mr. C. P. Huntington, was the donor of the \$700 in the competition for "The Man Without the Hoe."

Is this correct? F. W. C. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Yes, but Let Him Not Go Beyond the Last. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Can be come in! Mr. P. Wax is doing business as a cobble here in 'Frisco. G. L. BASSOUR. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since Bryan nstantly changes the political issue and insists that

each one is paramount, is it not about time to honor he great man with the title, Paramountebank? H. D. DIDAMA. SYRACUSE, Aug. 24. One Day as a Tribune of the People. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

At considerable trouble and expense we have suc

eeded in obtaining a programme of Mr. Bryan's

operations for one day. Here it is:

7 A. M .- Get up. Examine bald spot. 7:30 A. M. - Breakfast, e ting with knife and drinking coffee out of saucer, to emphasize common interest with plain people. 8 A. M.-Photographed while in act of shocking

corn previously cut and prepared for occasion. 9:30 A. M.-Receive notification committees from various wings of Populist parties. 10 A. M.-Photographed with star-spangled ban ner. James Creelman and porch pillars for back-

10:25 A. M.-Photographed whetting scythe, thus displaying opposition to introduction of labor-saving machinery.

11:10 A. M.—Speech on free silver, with all references to white metal and 16 to 1 omitted.

12 Noon-Photographed carrying water to the old mare. 2 P. M.—Luncheon. Photographed eating corn on 2:45 P. M.-Dig peck of potatoes for benefit of Oskaloosa camera corps.

4 P. M.—Reception of Brownsville, South Dakota,
Silver Republican notification committee and speech

of acceptance.
5:20 P. M.-Photographed stringing beans for sup-6 P. M.—Dinner. Photographed with napkin tucked inside collar to illustrate and emphasize ad-herence to Democratic principles 7:30 P. M.—Flashlight photograph, with corn stalks, sips of straw, sheaves of oats and hog stalks, wisps of straw, sheaves of oats and hog trough as "properties." 10 P. M.—Rub bald spot with hair medicine and re

tire. Incidentals as they happen to occur

### AN OPEN LETTER.

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To a Renegade Defender of Honest Money.

To Edward M. Shephard: You as an American citizen are at liberty to change your political faith every day, if you see fit, but when you try to influence others by such tommy-rot as your letter contained, it demands a challenge at the hands of every loyal partner in this glorious and permanent republic, and I, though only a fraction of one, owing to the extra representation some of the Southern citizens are getting through the disfranchisement of the colored voters, take it upon myself to ask you the actual reason why you have taken this posttion and not the one you purport to give in

yourrecent letter. Do you think you can make one citizen of this most enlightened and most glorious country believe that our President, who as a boy of 17 went to the front and for nearly four years during that awful and most trying war, daily offered his life as a sacrifice for the preservation of the Union, and would do so to-day if it were necessary; do you think the President, who has done more actual work for the benefit of his country since he has occupied the chair than any President since the birth of the republic, could be guilty of doing anything that would lessen the liberty of its meanest citizen? Do you think the man who left a high political office and the most beloved wife and family and suffered the same hardships that his meanest soldiers were exposed to, the man who led, not followed, his men in that glorious charge which made it possible to keep our promise to the

made it possible to keep our promise to the Cuban patriots is any the less a patriot than the kid-gloved element, who are trying to scare us with this new bugaboo of imperialism; and who through their sympathy with that arch traitor, Aguinaido, are indirectly responsible for the death of the brave Lawton and thousands of our best soldiers?

Do you want us to draw a comparison between the patriotism of President McKinley, who never finched a duty toward his country, with the self-asserting man who boated weeks lastore the Chicago Convention that he would receive the nomination if he were allowed to make a speech, and who, after waiting until the war with Spain was practically over, formed a company of Volunteers so that the President

ceive the homination if he were allowed to make a speech, and who, after waiting until the war with Spain was practically over, formed a company of Volunteers so that the President would be forced, on account of his high political position, to appoint him Colonel thereo? Would you ask us to compare the natrictism of the gallant leader of the Rough Riders, who not only fought for his country as bravely as any man in the world's history, with the former Vice-President who lived through two wars, sympathizing with the enemy?

I am one of the army of commercial travellers and have travelled in thirty of our States, but I don't think in all of them I could find one single citizen who would believe that your real reason for deserting McKinley was the fear that he would turn our Government into an empire. Trusting that this letter, if it does not have the effect of making you see yourself as thousands of us see you, will at least make some of my fellow voters consider well before they follow a man who has failen from the high pedestal of true statesmanship into the very lowest depths of political mire. I remain, thanks to Bryan's fellow Colonels in North Carolina and some of its sister States, only three-eighths of a citizen of this glorious republic.

E. R. Kant.

#### If You Bet You Cannot Lawfully Vote. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: In a

State in which there is a new civilization and in which the people are undergoing the process of adapting themselves and the law to each other it is by no means strange that after the lapse of years there should be occasional instances of statutes that are "dead letters,"-that is to say, statutes the enforcement of which public opinion will not countenance. In New York, however, there is a law which, although the people deem it so important as to justify its insertion n the Constitution, is po more obeyed or enforced than if it had never been writte The Constitution of New York, Article II, sec-

tion 2, provides that "no person shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election shall vote at such election." What is more, it is a felony for one to vote at an election upon the result of which he has made a wager. The Penal Code of New York, section 41, provides that "any person who knowingly votes or offers to vote at any lection or town meeting when not qualified · · is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison not less than two nor more than five years.

It would be interesting to hear it explained why the above provisions are not enforced or repealed. Do the men who make bets on the coming election and rush into print about it know that if they vote at such election in this State they will be guilty of a felony?

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 25. BENEDICT

## Baseball.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your postion on the baseball matter is most right and proper. as well as for the interest of the game; and it is strange that the "magnates" can't see it. Twelve or twenty clubs wont revive the interest in the game inless the manner of playing it is changed. People who would enjoy baseball do not enjoy slug ging matches-a lot of Indians, howling and dancing a war dance around an umpire-the scurrilous lan guage of the players, or debating matches during the

I am a 55-degree crank, but have only seen one game this season.

### For Aguinaldo and Bryan. From a Letter in the Seranton Truth From Lieut

Murphy in Luson.
While I was at Tobaco I saw a proclemation of Aguinaldo's I don't remember the exact wording of t, but the substance of it was that a vote had been taken at home in some of the States as to whether we should keep the Philippines or give them their freedom, the result of which was a big majority in favor of the Filipinos. Purther, it stated that there was a great man in the States by the name of William J Bryan, who was a great friend of the Filipinos and that he would be the next President of the United States. He also said that at a big banquet in Chicago Mr. Bryan referred to Aguinaldo as a second George Washington.

In concluding, he appealed to the people to he out till Bryan should be elected, and they would then be given their liberty and freedom forever. The proc lamation was signed by Gen. Aguinaldo himself. S. you see anything like this gives them hopes of still winning, and it causes a great many good people to stay out, fearing that they would have a bad time of it if they came in now and a little later the place should be turned over to the people that might prove to be their enemies.

#### Democratic Contempt for "Anti-imperialism." From the Memphis Commercial Appeal

There are complications in store for the near future of no small proportions which the diplomacy of the guns of the leading nations must settle. The United States Government is interested only in the protect tion of Western civilization, but it should h pared to play its part effectively if called on to do so.

From the Richmond Times. Let no man deceive himself. The Memphis Co mercial-Appeal points out, as the Times pointed out in its Sunday article, that the United States Go ment must play an important part in the affairs of the East, and a Democratic Administration can more escape the responsibilities than a Republican Administration can escape them. The United States Government is bound to protect its interests in the Philippines, in China, and in other markets of East. We cannot, now that we have gone so fa withdraw and leave Russia and Japan and Friftian and Germany and France to appropriate this va territory and parcel it out among themselves, exc t ing the United States from trading with the people of the East

## From the Hazel Green Heraid

Quite a crowd of young folks from this place attended the funeral of Uncle Sam Cecil, which was presche at his late residence on Grassy Creek on Sunday la by Revs. E. K. Pike and others. In the list beauxs and belies we noticed the following It Campbell of Carlisle and Miss Carrie Swang of Grand Lacy and Miss Alice Wills: Howard James at ses Cordie Brennemen and Mollie Haney, als last but by no means least among those who occupi seats in that back was the petite pair, Robert R. and Miss Callie Taurbee. In the vehicle immed ate following the aforement oned sundown was Mass rie Rose, accompanied by Robert Day, who presented pretty picture to look upon.

### Knowledge vs. Wisdom. I rom the Chicago Record.

What's the difference between knowledge and it takes knowledge to build an automobic.

Japan, and the gold t toward in whereas Clearly, and recor coinage w ports the self as had Reence or because to which star moral sen resentmen ing, he is dtizens to and the will a financial high his reby his fello other peop and wrong that the or he would a emptatio This viet

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